IN THE CLAIMS

1. (previously presented) A method to inhibit the growth of a tumor of the breast, lung, colon, kidney, bladder, head and neck, ovary, prostate, or brain that overexpresses epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)/HER-1 in a human patient, which comprises treating said human patient with an effective amount of a combination of radiation and a nonradiolabeled biological molecule inhibitor of said EGFR/HER-1, wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof, that specifically binds to EGFR.

2. canceled.

3. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the monoclonal antibody is chimerized or humanized.

4. - 23. canceled.

24. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof inhibits EGFR/HER-1 phosphorylation.

25. - 30. canceled.

31. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered before radiation.

32. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered during radiation.

33. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered after the radiation.

34. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered before and during radiation.

35. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered during and after radiation.

36. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered before and after radiation.

37. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the biological molecule inhibitor is administered before, during and after radiation.

38. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the source of the radiation is external to the human patient.

39. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the source of radiation is internal to the human patient.

40. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the breast.

41. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the lung.

42. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the colon.

43. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the kidney.

44. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the bladder.

45. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the head and neck.

46. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the ovary.

47. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the prostate.

48. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor is a tumor of the brain.

49. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said biological molecule inhibitor is administered at a dose sufficient to achieve a serum concentration in excess of approximately 0.1 nM.

50. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said biological molecule inhibitor is administered at a weekly dose of 10-300 mg/m^2.

51. (new) The method of claim 3, wherein said antibody is c225.

52. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose sufficient to achieve a serum concentration of approximately 20 nM for approximately eight days.

53. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at weekly dose of 10-300 mg/m^2.

54. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 100 mg/m^2.

55. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered of a dose of about 200 mg/m^2.

56. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 250 mg/m^2.

57. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 400 mg/m^2.

58. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 500 mg/m^2.

59. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said biological molecule inhibitor is administered intravenously, subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

60. (new) The method of claim 59, wherein said biological molecule inhibitor is administered intravenously.

61. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said c225 is administered intravenously.

62. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said radiation is administered at a dose of between 1 and 100 Gy.

63. (new) The method of claim 62, wherein said radiation is administered at a dose of between 2 and 80 Gy.

64. (new) The method of claim 63, wherein said radiation is administered at a dose of between 65 and 80 Gy.

65. (new) The method of claim 63, wherein said dose is selected from the group consisting of 15 Gy, 20 Gy, and 35 Gy.

66. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said radiation is administered at a dose of 2 Gy.

67. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein said radiation is administered at a total dose of 70 Gy.

68. (new) The method of claim 51, wherein the tumor is a tumor of the head and neck.

69. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 400 mg/m^2.

70. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 250 mg/m^2.

71. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered before radiation.

72. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered during radiation.

73. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said c225 is administered before and during radiation.